



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

07/31/09
74 FR 38239

RULES AND DIRECTIVES
BRANCH
LWRD

2010 AUG 10 PM 4:47

26

RECEIVED

SUNSI Review Complete
Template = ADM-013

E-RIDS = ADM-03
Add = J. Rik Hoff (JSR2)
S. Schneider (SXSH)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PERMANENT RADWASTE SOLUTIONS GRANTED U. S. PATENT FOR SAFE & SECURE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Permanent RadWaste Solutions (PRS) announces the best solution to the problem of eliminating nuclear waste from our environment. With new nuclear reactors being proposed with governmental support, this issue assumes heightened importance. The US Patent Office issued patent #7525112 on April 28, 2009 for the "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PERMANENT AND SAFE DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE". The web site to view the concept of operation is www.permanentradwastesolutions.com.

A major advantage for Nevada is the complete elimination of any need for nuclear waste in the state.

To date, most proposals have centered on variations of "digging a hole and burying it", which has been found to have insolvable flaws (including steam explosion potential), keeping the NRC from signing off on the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Repository project. Our process sends the waste to the center of the earth via a subduction fault in a pressure-compensating container we call a Submarine Transport Vehicle (STV).

The advantages of the PRS solution are

- (1) Economic:
 - a. Does not rely on a fixed location that has to be guarded in perpetuity.
 - b. Costs of permanent storage are eliminated.
 - c. Does not require extensive preparation or deep drilling.
- (2) Safety:
 - d. Does not require a container that has to last many thousands of years.
 - e. Cannot be accessed by terrorists. Once backfill is complete, even the U.S. cannot retrieve it.
 - f. STV needs last only until it reaches bedrock. Once there, even total failure (extremely unlikely) of the STV would not affect the seabed or any part of our environment.
 - g. Reactor waste from reactors at navigable waters need no transportation on roads or railroads. No populations whatever are endangered by transportation of the waste.
 - h. Makes accepting radwaste from foreign countries practical because the space available to accept STVs is unlimited, allowing the U.S. to control nuclear waste more completely.
- (3) Permanent:
 - i. Once placed in the alluvium at the subduction fault, no further action is necessary. The STV is powered by earthquakes and gravity to the oceanic bedrock.
 - j. The eventual permanent resting place for the waste is on the mountains of earth's inner core, where a great deal of the earth's radioactive decaying material already exists.
- (4) Treaties:
 - k. This process does not violate the London Conference on "dumping" nuclear waste in the ocean. The STV is using the ocean, and the seabed alluvium, as a transit medium similar to that of a nuclear submarine, except the submarine travels horizontally and the STV travels vertically.

The government is casting around for an alternative, as existing plans have major safety and security issues. Permanent Radwaste Solutions has the answer. For more information contact:

Permanent RadWaste Solutions

Dean S. Engelhardt, CEO and Principal Investigator

791 Price Street #162

Pismo Beach, CA 93449

sengelhardt@earthlink.net

(626) 339-7183